

Letters from Hamburg assure us, that Count Tolstoy, with an Army of upwards of 50,000 Men, encamped the 24th of last Month within six Leagues of that of Russia, and was resolved to march forward to give them Battle.

They write from the Hague, that the Count d'Affry having received on Thursday Se'night Orders from his Court to express to the States General the Concern which the most Christian King is under for the Situation of the Republic's Subjects, with regard to Trade and Navigation, and at the same Time, to declare how ready his Majesty was to help them to shake off the English Yoke, the Count acquitted himself of this Commission on Friday in the following Words:

HIGH and Mighty Lords,
THE King, my Master, touched with the Calamities of War, and still more with the Injuries done to the trading Subjects of the Republic by English Ships of War and Privateers, has commanded me to inform you, that his Majesty most seriously exhorts you to look with a favourable Eye on the Trade of your Subjects. The Court of London abuses your good Faith and Complaisance. The King, my Master, offers you a Part of his Forces to revenge the gross Injuries offered to your Flag. If these Offers be rejected, his Majesty flatters himself, that your High Mightinesses will at least retain a proper Sense of his favourable Disposition towards you; and will not be offended at his making every Effort to subdue his Enemies, and compel them to sue for Peace. The King hath too great Expectations from the happy Union which subsists between his Majesty and your High Mightinesses to imagine, that you will suffer yourselves to be seduced by the artful Insinuations that may be made to you, to obtain Succours for England in Case his Majesty should make an Attempt on the three British Kingdoms.

I am further commanded by the King to apprise your High Mightinesses, that there are underhand Dealings carrying on in some of your Provinces, where certain of your Subjects infringe the Laws of the State to furnish Substances to the Allied Army. As his Majesty entertains the most favourable Opinion of your good Dispositions, he flatters himself that the most positive Orders will be given for the Observance of a strict Neutrality.

June 30. Letters from France tell us, that the Salletines have declared War against England, and sent to Sea eleven Vessels, viz. four Frigates of 20 Guns, a Chebeque of 26, and six Gallies of 4 Guns each.

A Sallee Cruiser has taken an English Vessel from Cork, loaded with Leather, and carried her into Tangier; and it is thought she will be condemned as well as all others they meet with.

Extract of a Letter from on board the *Favourite*, Captain Edwards, Gibraltar, May 17.

"After cruising off Cadix ten Weeks, we took a French Ship from St. Domingo, on the 14th of April, in Company with the *Thetis*, valued at 7000l. The next Day we espied two Sail; the *Thetis* chased one, and we the other. We soon lost Sight of the *Thetis* and continued our Chase, but could not come up with her. At eleven o'Clock we espied another Sail standing towards us, upon which we prepared for Action: Half an Hour after eleven she hoisted French Colours, and gave us a Broadside, and being a good Sailer she passed us: We gave her Chase till eight o'Clock, when we got pretty close, and gave her two or three Broadides, which she returned. We left firing, being at too great a Distance, but still continued to chase.

"At three o'Clock on Sunday Morning, April 15, being about a Mile from her, it fell almost calm; we got out our Oars and rowed almost within Musket-shot, and engaged her for about fifteen Minutes very smartly; she still got away, and our People being much fatigued were served with half a Pint of Wine each, and then rowed with great Courage: About half an Hour past Five in the Morning came up with her; it immediately fell calm, and a desperate Engagement began, which lasted two Hours and a Half without Intermision; then the French Ship struck. No sooner had she done this, than our Main-top-mast went away, which frightened us, lest the French should hoist their Colours again; but they were shattered, they were in no better Condition than we. Our Boat being shot through in many Places took some Time before we could get her to swim. We had seven Men wounded, four of whom are in a bad Way. All our Sails were shot to Pieces, our Rigging and Masts shattered, and several Shot through our Hull; so that we wanted every Thing new except the Mizen-mast.

The French had thirteen killed and nine wounded. We had only two Rounds and a Half of Powder, when they struck, having fired fifty Broadides at her. She is a very fine Ship, much superior to ours in Force, is called *Le Valour* from St. Domingo, mounts twenty Nine-pounders and four Twelve-pounders, and had 110 Men on board. Our Ship had sixteen Six-pounders, and four Three-pounders, and near the same Number of Men; but our Lieutenant and fifteen Men were on board the Prize we took the Day before; we had likewise twenty-five Prisoners to guard.

"Capt. Edwards was the Lieutenant of the *Tartar*; several more of the *Tartar*'s People were likewise on board, and all declare it was the most desperate Engagement they ever saw. At eleven o'Clock on Sunday we got Things in the best Order we could, and steered to Gibraltar; that Night our Prize joined us. The *Valour* is a Ship betwixt 500 and 600 Tons Burthen, laden with Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, and Indico. We arrived here the 27th."

Extract of a Letter from Cork, June 19.

"There are 30 Sail of Spanish Men of War at Sea, in two Divisions; the one off Cadix, and the other off Cape Finisterre; the latter sends a Frigate every 24 Hours to the *Groyne* for Intelligence."

July 22. This Week a large Quantity of Gun-powder was shipped for New-York.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, July 10.

"Monday sailed his Majesty's Frigates *Garland* and *Levant*, the former (having 150,000l. on Board) bound for *Louisbourg*, and the latter for *Guadaloupe*.

"Admiral Rodney's Fleet took, going into *Hevre*, two large Danish Ships, loaded with short Plank, and other Stores, for the flat bottomed Boats. A great Disappointment to the French Scheme, if ever they intended any Thing more than *Finiffe*; this will retard them for at least a Month or six Weeks, and perhaps for ever."

July 17. By a Letter from *Vigo* we hear, that a large Fleet of Spanish Men of War are sailed from *Cadix* and other Ports, that they are formed into three Divisions, and are cruising

near the Straights of *Gibraltar*, in order (as is supposed) to protect their homeward-bound Ships from the *Algerines*.

We hear that General *Huffa* will have a Command on the Sea Coast, if there should be Occasion.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, July 15.

"Yesterday Morning sailed from Spithead the *Eagle* Letter of *Marques*, mounting 20 six Pounders, with Recruits for *Antigua*.

"Same Day his Majesty's Ships and Frigates the *Deptford*, *Norwich*, *Achilles*, *Juno*, and *Zeus*, fell down to *St. Helen's* and joined the *Brilliant*; and early this Morning proceeded to join *Sir Edward Hawke* in the Bay.

"His Majesty's Frigate *Vestal* is sailed from Spithead in order to follow the above Fleet to the Bay.

"Our Bomb Vessels are getting ready again with the utmost Expedition.

"At Spithead, Admiral *Hobourne*, with four Men of War."

"Several Reinforcements of Troops and Ships are soon to be sent to reinforce *Commodore Moore's* Fleet and *General Barrington's* Land Forces, in order to make a vigorous Attack on *Martinica*, and other French Settlements.

Admiral *Rodney* is sailed from Spithead with three Men of War, in order to join *Sir Edward Hawke*.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

A Letter from Bristol, June 27, 1759.

"As yet we can perceive no Manner of Likelihood of a Peace taking Place; quite the Contrary, as a strong Rumour prevails of a sudden Invasion intended against this Kingdom from France, inasmuch that a strong Imprestment was carried on three Nights past, and all the Sailors swept away against Protections, from every Ship in the Port, even from those that were down and ready to sail, as well as those that were not."

Extract of a Letter from London by the last Packet, dated July 16, 1759.

"Such Preparations for War were never known before in England, as at this Time. America at present seems the great Object of the Nation's Concern. Our Ministry, not in the least afraid of an Invasion, employ their Forces Abroad. The French Prisoners, that were near the Sea-Coast, are marched, and marching, into the farthest Part of the Kingdom, as they have no hope of ours in France to make an Exchange."

A Letter from London, dated July 18, 1759.

"We have no particular News, but what the Papers contain:—The Threats of the French about their flat-bottomed Boats are very little regarded. The Ministry, however, have taken the Precaution of sending the Prisoners that were on the Sea Coast into the farthest Part of the Kingdom, not, as being afraid of the French landing, but for Fear of their breaking Prison, and carrying off any Vessels. Rodney made but a short Expedition of it; but is ordered out again. Hawke's Squadron have taken several Dutchmen. Matters are not yet concluded between the States and us; and Disputes run high with them in Holland about it. The two Deputies are still here, but gain no Ground in their Conferences; and how the Affair will terminate, Time must only answer. Situation of Affairs in the East-Indies, are considerably in our Favour; the French Admiral's Squadron having been most terribly maul'd by Pocock; and the French Forces under *Lally* appear to have been as roughly handled. Trust our Expeditions towards *Quebec*, &c. in North-America, succeed. Great and important News is every Hour looked for from Germany, the Station of the several Armies there promising something grand."

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated August 23.

"We are informed that a Corporal and 6 Men of the 55th Regiment, on Tuesday last, went to get some Boards a little below this, on the other Side of the Lake; two of the Men left the rest a few Yards, and gazing at some Plumb-Trees, were both carried off by two Indians, without being immediately missed by the rest. Lieutenants *Tute* and *Darcy*, were two Days before gone on a ten Days Scout, saw a Birch Canoe hauled into a Creek, with a Keg of Powder and some Biscuit in her; they immediately concealed themselves, and waited long for the Enemy: At 8 this Morning the Party came near, apprized by Tracks, proceeded warily, and left the Prisoners, with two Indians, in the Rear; our Party was of 30, theirs of 6 Indians, 4 Canadians, and an Officer of Ditto; Lieutenant *Solomon* of the Indians fired first, the rest made the Circle, gave a Fire, and pursued; the Enemy returned it and fled: One of the Men of the 55th seeing our Rangers, took to his Heels, and came to them, but the other had not a Heart to run, so that they took him with them: This happened about 60 Miles below us. Our Party had no Time to pursue them, and left to lose, for a Schooner and two Sloops were on the Lake below them, who on the Fire came up; the Wind fair, our People took the Canoe and their own Whale-Boat, which was not far from thence, and made off; they were pursued a long Way by all three, the Wind as before: Our People showed their Stern so well as to be here between 3 and 4 o'Clock this Afternoon; they are but an Hour and a Half home. We killed 3, scalped 1 of them, who was the Person that took the Man Prisoner who made his Escape. We have two wounded, have seen the worth, and it is said will recover."

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated August 20.

"I arrived here last Night from Crown-Point; the Day before a Flag of Truce came from *Quebec*, with a Letter from *M. Montcalm*, directed to *General Amherst*. This Letter was dated at *Beauport*, August 5th (which Place is a little below *Quebec*) where *M. Montcalm* expected *General Wolfe* would land his Army, it being the most natural Place for that Purpose; therefore he entrenched here with all his Forces, in order to give him a warm Reception; but it appears that *General Wolfe* can Out-General him, for he only makes a Feint of Landing, or lands but few Troops on the North Side of the River, at or near the Place beforementioned, but lands the main Body upon *Point Levee*, on the South Side of the River, which is opposite the Town, draws his Boats over the Point, to avoid the Enemy's Cannon, pushes them in again, and lands on the North Side, above the Town; where, *M. Montcalm* says, *General Wolfe* has been entrenched, cannonading and bombarding the Town 18 Days, till he had almost destroyed it, and seems determined to have it at all Events: He further says, he knows not but he may fall into the Hands of the English, and if he should, he doubts not but he shall be well used, inasmuch as he has

always treated the English so well, contrary to the Order of his Master, the Truth of which he is able to prove. By Letters he has in a Case, which he was under his Arms, still further says, his Family is gone to *Trois Rivieres*; doubts not but they will fare well, having the English guard them on one Side, and the French on the other. While the Flag of Truce was dispatching his Business with the General, one of the Men that escorted him, deserted but came into our Camp the next Day: I understand the Sum and Substance of what he said, was, That it was only with Canada. A large Fort is building at *Crown-Point*, 900 Yards in Circumference, the Trenches to be dug 14 Feet deep, and two Thirds of the Way in solid Rock; in which they make great Progress. We have a most glorious Campaign, for the Health appears in every Countenance, tho' the Fatigue and Labour is very hard upon the Soldier; no Murmuring or Wrangling, all Things go on smooth and easy; the General seems to be endowed with every Qualification for making and keeping up Peace, Harmony, and Unanimity in the Army."

By the Post from Albany last Night, we have nothing very material; only, That by the last Accounts that were received there from *Crown-Point*, the General still continued there, and was using his utmost Endeavours to get the Fort effectually completed in Season; which, when completed, will be the finest and strongest that was ever built in America; and that the Troops were all in good Health and high Spirits, obeying their Orders with right good Will, Alacrity and Dispatch. And from *Oswego* we learn, that *General Johnson*, with the main Body of his Army, was returned there in good Health from *Niagara*, after leaving a sufficient Garrison in that Fortress.

Since our last a Number of large Cannon have been sent from this City for Albany, in order to be sent from thence to *Crown-Point*, for the Use of the new Fort now building under the Direction of *General Amherst*.

We hear from Albany, that on the 21st ult. a Teamster, from the Fort at *Lake-George*, looking for his Oxen, discovered four Frenchmen on the South-west Side of *Hudson's* River, who called to him for Assistance: He thereupon returned to the Fort, and acquainted the Commanding Officer of it; who immediately sent out a Sergeant and twelve Men to bring them in: They appeared to be one French Lieutenant, one Commissary, and two Privates; who say they made their Escape from *Niagara* during the Siege, with a Design, to go to *Montreal*, but lost their Way. They had been out 28 Days, and were almost famished.

By last Thursday's Post from Albany, we learn, that the Army was still at *Crown-Point*, and in good Health: That they were opening a Road across from *Crown-Point* to *No. 4*, on *Connecticut* River, which would be finished in a few Days: That it was expected in the Army they should soon have good News from *General Wolfe*; who sometimes flattered, and sometimes threatened the Enemy at *Quebec*: That the French had all retired to *St. John's*, where they are making strong Entrenchments: That *Colonel Gage*, with most of the Forces that were at the Reduction of *Niagara*, was going down to *Oswegatchie*, a Branch on *St. Lawrence* River, and from thence to *Montreal*, where it was thought he would meet *General Wolfe*.

A private Letter from Albany, informs us, that when the French Prisoners, lately taken at *Niagara*, arrived at that City, in their Way down hither, an English Woman, Wife to one of the Soldiers that was in *General Braddock's* Army, having been taken Prisoner by the French at the Time of the Defeat of *General Braddock*, and supposing that her Husband was slain at that Time, during her Imprisonment, married a French Subaltern, by whom she had one Child, being with her Husband coming Prisoner through Albany, was there discovered by her former Husband, who was then on Duty there: He immediately demanded her, and after some Struggles of Tenderness for her French Husband, she left him, and closed again with her First: Tho' it is said the French Husband insisted on keeping the Child, as his Property, which was consented to by the Wife and first Husband.

Last Wednesday Se'night, the 22d of August, a small Sloop belonging to *Mr. Hesketh* Wright, of *Staten-Island*, one *Wagaleem*, Master, coming from *Egg-Harbour*, and being then off the Capes of *Delaware*, was fired at and brought to by a French Vessel of War, of 16 Carriage Guns, mostly Nine-pounders, the Captain of which, after detaining *Wagaleem* a few Hours, told him he did not come on the Coast for such Fellows as him, and as a Ship just then hove in Sight, standing in Shore, bid him be gone about his Business, when he readily took his Leave, and arrived safe at *Staten-Island* on Friday Morning last; the Winds being mostly ahead. *Wagaleem* could not learn whether *Monsieur* had made any Captures, and he was strictly forbid to speak of his being on the Coast after his Arrival hither.

We can assure the Public, that *Monsieur Bompas*, with 9 Sail of the Line, and one Frigate, was at *Cape-Francois* the Beginning of July last, but soon sailed from thence for *Port-au-Prince*; that he was expected at the Cape again about the Middle of August, from whence he intended to proceed to France with the whole Fleet, and many Ships as would be ready to sail with him. The Beginning of August there were only six Ships at the Cape, and a Letter of *Marques* Sloop, belonging to *Martinique*, that was bound to *Caracca* with Sugar and Indico. One of the Ships was about 600 Tons, but carried Spanish Papers; another carried Dutch Papers; the others real *Princkmas*.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.

A Gentleman in England writes his Friend, by the Leicester Packet, that our Fleets in the Bay of *Biscay*, under the Admirals *Hawke*, *Hardy* and *Geary*, were very formidable; the Men healthy, and in high Spirits, and wanted nothing so much as an Engagement with the *Monsieurs*; but he was afraid the French would hardly venture it, tho' they seemed to be at their *Ne plus ultra*, and ought to do something, in order to keep up the Spirits of their People, which were greatly sunk on receiving the News of the Loss of *Guadaloupe*, &c.

Our Advices from *Crown-Point*, dated 23d ult. mention, that the Vessel we are building was expected there the Friday following; and that it was thought our People would soon have a Brush with the Enemy: That our Camp at that Place was plentifully supplied with every Necessary; the Men very healthy, not a Regular having died a natural Death, and very few Provincials: And that 2000 Men were constantly at Work on the new Fort.

The French at *Crown-Point*, it is said, to prevent their Horses falling into our Hands, tied them two and two together.

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Sept. 13, 1759

GUNS, Pistols...
for a Comp...
Canteens, Powder...
of other Goods b...
peers, to be Sold...
reasonable Rates, by...
Baltimore-Town...
and Saturday.